



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/560,372	12/12/2005	Kartheinz Rumpler	SMB-PT162 (PC 04 224 B US)	9151
3624	7590	03/24/2009	EXAMINER	
VOLPE AND KOENIG, P.C. UNITED PLAZA, SUITE 1600 30 SOUTH 17TH STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			VITIREE, ROBERT A	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
		1792		
MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE			
03/24/2009		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/560,372	<b>Applicant(s)</b> RUMPLER ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> ROBERT VETERE	<b>Art Unit</b> 1792

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 December 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 12 December 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-166/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/05
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION*****Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
2. Claims 1-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
3. Claims 1 and 2 contain the limitation "in an axial direction." It is unclear which axis this refers to.
4. Claims 17-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
5. Claim 17 contains inconsistent range limitations. For example, claim 17 states that where the active enzyme is more than 88%, D50 is 470-650 µm, but when the active enzyme is more than 91%, D50 is 230-470 µm. These limitations contradict one another because 91% is more than 88%.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-3, 5-6, 8-9, 11-13, 15-26, and 28-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barendse et al. (WO 01/83727) in light of Nagahama et al. (US 4,354,450).

**Claims 1-3 and 16:** Barendse teaches a method of producing enzyme granules comprising the steps of: injecting one or more liquid enzyme preparations via spray nozzles into a fluidized bed, subjecting the stream to a granulation process, separating the particles from the gas stream, returning the particles to the fluidized bed via the gas stream as seed material and discharging the particles via sifters (p. 3:20-29). Barendse further teaches that the particles are guided via inclined plates towards the gravity sifter (4:30-34). What Barendse fails to expressly teach is that the gas stream has a circular flow arranged in an axial direction of the reaction chamber. Nagahama teaches a method of forming a

Art Unit: 1792

granulation bed wherein the gas stream has a circular flow arranged in an axial direction of the reaction chamber (Fig. 6). The selection of a known material based on its suitability for its intended use supported a *prima facie* obviousness determination in *Sinclair & Carroll Co. v. Interchemical Corp.*, 325 U.S. 327, 65 USPQ 297 (1945). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used a circular flow in the method of Barendse with the predictable expectation of success because such a configuration is well known in the art of granulation.

**Claims 5-6 and 8-9:** Barendse also teaches that the fine particles which are removed from the bed are returned to the processing chamber (4:22-25) and that these returned particles are heated (4:18-21).

**Claim 11:** Barendse also teaches that the enzymes are made from various additives (3:20-29).

**Claim 12:** Barendse also teaches that the particles are spray dried prior to granulation (1:11-14).

**Claim 13:** Barendse teaches that the enzyme granules formed in the fluidized bed are returned to the process (see above) and therefore, Barendse teaches that 1% by weight or more of a powdery granulation product is added to the granulation process.

**Claim 15:** Barendse does not expressly teach the particles residence time. However, Barendse teaches that the drying rate can be adjusted (6:23-32, 9:17-10:3). “[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation.” *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have selected a drying time of less than 1.5 hours by adjusting the drying rate of the process.

**Claim 17:** Barendse teaches that the particles have a roundness of 1.2, and average grain size of 140 µm (Table 1). With respect to the limitation that the grain size varies based on the content of the active enzyme, Barendse teaches that the grain size varies based on the components used (see Tables 1-4).

**Claim 18:** Barendse teaches that the active enzyme content can be adjusted (5:14-26). “[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation.” *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

Art Unit: 1792

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have selected a ratio of less than 7:1.

**Claim 19:** Barendse teaches that the enzyme granules have a diameter of 100-750 µm (5:1-13).

With respect to the dust content, Barendse teaches that one of the purposes of this invention is to substantially reduce the dust content (1:17-19). While Barendse does not reference the Heubach test, based on the fact that Barendse is directed at reducing dust content, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided a granule with a dust content of less than 800 on the Heubach test.

**Claim 20:** Barendse teaches the same method as that claimed by applicant and teaches granules with the same characteristics as those claimed by the applicant. Therefore, it is inherent that the granules of Barendse have a pressure resistance of more than 10 MPa.

**Claims 21-22:** Barendse teaches that the grain size distribution is 0.5, the bulk density is 670 g/L (Table 1).

**Claim 23:** Barendse teaches that the phytasis activity can be adjusted based on the materials used (Tables 1-4). "[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have produced granules with a phytasis activity of at least 15,000 FTU.mg.

**Claims 24-26 and 28-29:** Barendse teaches that the enzyme granules are useful in food or feed (2:30-3:4).

8. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barendse and Nagahama in light of Karlsson (US 4,233,007).

**Claim 4:** Barendse fails to teach that the granules are removed by a volumetric removal unit. Karlsson teaches a fluidized bed wherein the finished particles are removed by a rotary valve (5:45-47). The selection of a known material based on its suitability for its intended use supported a prima facie obviousness determination in *Sinclair & Carroll Co. v. Interchemical Corp.*, 325 U.S. 327, 65 USPQ 297

Art Unit: 1792

(1945). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used a rotary valve in the method of Barendse with the predictable expectation of success.

9. Claims 7 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barendse and Nagahama in light of Miller (US 4,100,263).

**Claims 7 and 10:** Barendse teaches that the particles are returned to the processing chamber, but fails to teach that the particles which are too large are milled before they are returned. Miller teaches a method of operating a fluidized bed wherein particles which are too large are milled before being returned to the system (6:3-8). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have milled the large particles before returning them to the system with the predictable expectation of success in order to have fully recycled particles in the system.

10. Claims 14 and 30-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barendse and Nagahama in light of Andela et al. (US 2006/0105024)

**Claim 14:** Barendse teaches that the finished particles may be coated, but does not teach the type of coating. Andela teaches a method of coating feed-enzymes with a hydrophobic coating (Abst.). The selection of a known material based on its suitability for its intended use supported a *prima facie* obviousness determination in *Sinclair & Carroll Co. v. Interchemical Corp.*, 325 U.S. 327, 65 USPQ 297 (1945). Thus, because both Barendse and Andela teach method of producing enzyme granules for feed, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included the hydrophobic coating of Andela in the method of Barendse with the predictable expectation of success.

**Claims 30-35:** Barendse fails to teach that inert materials are added to the process. Andela teaches that in the method of forming enzyme granules, introduction of inert materials can improve pellet stability (¶ 0042). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have introduced inert materials in the method of Barendse in order to improve granule stability with the predictable expectation of success.

With respect to the limitation that the inert material is introduced via spray nozzles, Andela teaches that the inert material is introduced during spray drying (¶ 0042). While Andela does not

Art Unit: 1792

expressly teach that the inert material is introduced via spray nozzles, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilized the spray nozzles as an economic means of introducing inert material because the processing chamber was already equipped with spray nozzles.

11. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barendse and Nagahama in light of Green et al. (US 4,009,076).

**Claim 27:** Barendse fails to teach that the enzymes are used as detergents. Green teaches that it is well known in the art to use enzyme granules in detergents (Abst.). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the enzyme granules of Barendse in detergents with the predictable expectation of success.

#### **Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ROBERT VETERE whose telephone number is (571)270-1864. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 9-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Cleveland can be reached on 571-272-1418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Art Unit: 1792

/Robert Vetere/  
Examiner, Art Unit 1792

/Michael Cleveland/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1792